

IX. *Descriptions of New Species of Diurnal Lepidoptera.*
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[Read August 1st and September 5th, 1864.]

1. *Helcyra Hemina.* (Pl. XV. fig. 1.)

Male.—Upperside white. Anterior wing with the apex broadly black, marked with two white spots; two black spots at the end of the cell, and one near the anal angle of the same colour. Posterior wing with seven spots beyond the middle, a submarginal line, and the outer margin (which is very narrow) black.

Underside lilac-white. Anterior wing spotless, with two indistinct lines of brown near the middle, and one scarcely seen near the anal angle. Posterior wing with the spots of the upperside and the submarginal line indistinctly marked in lilac, preceded by arches of rufous-brown; the black spot (the outer spot of three near the anal angle) crowned with bright yellow.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. India.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

This adds a second species to Dr. Felder's genus *Helcyra*, which he considers nearest to *Apatura*. It differs from the neighbouring genera in the rounded club of the antennæ, which resembles *Argynnis* and *Callithea*. It has the cells of both wings open. In the museum at Leyden this species is put with *Charaxes*, to which it bears a general resemblance. Specimens are in the collection of Mr. Atkinson, of Calcutta, and Mr. Moore has shown me one from the Dublin Museum.

2. *Limenitis Labotas.* (Pl. XV. fig. 2.)

Female.—Upperside dark brown. Both wings crossed obliquely at the middle by a common, straight, narrow, white band, broken into spots at its commencement on the anterior wing, followed between it and the outer margin by a band of black spots. Anterior wing with two crimson spots bordered with black, and a minute white spot within the cell; an indistinct white spot a little beyond the middle of the costal margin.

Underside as above, except that it is altogether of a pale grey-

green, and that the black spots beyond the central band are much less distinct, some of them being nearly or entirely effaced.

Exp. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Menado.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

3. *Limenitis Ligyes*. (Pl. XV. figs. 3, 4.)

Female.—Upperside dark brown. Both wings crossed by a nearly central band of white spots, followed between it and the outer margin by two bands of lunular black spots. Anterior wing with a black band, a rufous spot and a white band within the cell, and a rufous band at the end of the cell; three white spots near the apex. Posterior wing with rufous spots between the two submarginal bands of black spots.

Underside ochreous-yellow. Anterior wing with the basal half rufous, the central band as above, the lower spots bordered with black; a lunular white spot below the cell. Posterior wing (the central band excepted) immaculate.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. North India.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

4. *Laogona Lilæa*. (Pl. XV. figs. 5, 6.)

Male.—Upperside dark brown. Anterior wing with a band from the base to beyond the middle, a minute spot at the apex, two spots below it (one nearly bipartite), a lunular spot (near the end of the first band), and a bifid band between it and the inner margin, all rufous-orange. Posterior wing with a spot before the middle and two spots on the ventral fold rufous.

Underside ochreous-yellow, clouded with rufous-brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a common rufous band. Posterior wing crossed near the base by a band of brown; tinted with lilac from the middle to the anal angle.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Hab. East India.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

5. *Gonepteryx Gobrias*. (Pl. XVI. fig. 1.)

Male.—Upperside bright yellow. Anterior wing with a large square apical black spot; the outer margin with triangular black spots; a spot at the end of the cell and a transverse band beyond

the middle (commencing at the black apical spot) orange. Posterior wing with a narrow margin of black, the fringe carmine.

Underside pale yellow, the apical spot of the anterior wing rufous, tinted with lilac; the base of the costal margin carmine; the spot at the end of the cell more distinct: the transverse band more distinct, continued half across the posterior wing.

Female.—Nearly white.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Borneo.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very closely allied to *G. Verhuellii*, from which it differs in wanting the acuminate apex of the anterior wing, and having the outer margin of the posterior wing black. *G. Licorias* of Doubleday does not differ from *G. Verhuellii*.

6. *Eteona Eupolis*. (Pl. XVI. fig. 2.)

Upperside dark brown. Anterior wing with a large spot within the cell, a second spot from the base parallel to the costal margin, and a third spot between two of the median nervules, rufous-orange; a transverse band beyond the middle, with a minute spot beyond and near it, yellow. Posterior wing from the base to the middle rufous-yellow, rufous beyond the middle; the nervules and a broad outer margin dark brown.

Underside. Anterior wing as above, except that the apex is rufous, striated with black. Posterior wing rufous, with some pale yellow oblong spots near the costal margin; striated throughout longitudinally with dark brown, and between these striæ towards the outer margin by lines of lilac-white.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Janeiro.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

One species only of this genus has been hitherto described. It was originally placed by Boisduval with the *Pieridæ* in the genus *Euterpe*; Mr. Westwood ranged it with the *Nymphalidæ*, next before *Epicalia*; and Dr. Felder has subsequently removed it to the *Satyridæ*, near to *Pronophila*, with which genus it possesses many characters in common, having the inflated costal nervure of the *Satyridæ*.

This species is in the Museum at Vienna accompanied by a MS. name of Kollar's, but I am sorry to say that I do not remember it.

7. *Eucides Eurysaces*. (Pl. XVI. fig. 3.)

Female.—Upperside dark brown. Anterior wing with two transverse bands and a large trifold spot of transparent grey-white, (except near the base, which is yellow); a submarginal band of white spots most distinctly marked near the apex. Posterior wing with a broad, central, semi-transparent, transverse band of yellow (near the base) and grey; the nervures black: a white spot at the apex and a submarginal band of very indistinct white spots.

Underside as above, except that it is paler and that the submarginal white spots are more distinct and in pairs.

Exp. $2\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Differs from all the other species of this genus by its transparent wings.

8. *Dircenna Dercyllidas*. (Pl. XVI. fig. 4.)

Female.—Upperside dark brown. Anterior wing crossed by three bands of transparent white: the first bifid, commencing at the base and ending near the anal angle; the second beyond the middle hexafid; the third near the apex of two spots, the upper spot trifold. Posterior wing with the basal half, a small spot at the apex, and a submarginal macular band, transparent white.

Underside as above, except that the dark brown of the upperside is rufous, that the anterior wing has some indistinct grey spots near the apex and between the first and second transverse bands, and that the posterior wing has the base of the costal margin and three oblong spots, near it beyond its middle, grey.

Exp. $2\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very interesting from its general resemblance to *Caelenis Dido*.

9. *Lasiommata Lasus*. (Pl. XVI. fig. 5.)

Male.—Upperside dark brown. Anterior wing with three short equidistant bands and a large trifold spot of pale rufous-yellow; beyond these three black eye-like spots dotted with white and an indistinct submarginal rufous band. Posterior wing with a large spot near the costal margin, a large spot towards the anal angle marked by a black ocellus, and two small spots near the outer margin, all rufous.

Underside as above, except that it is paler, that the posterior

wing is undulated throughout with rufous-brown, and that it has two or three very minute eye-like spots, the ocellus of the upper-side being scarcely visible.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Australia, particular locality unknown.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Near *L. Lathoniella* of Westwood.

10. *Lasiommata Leprea*. (Pl. XVI. figs. 6, 7.)

Male.—Upperside dark brown. Anterior wing with the basal half yellow, irrorated at the base with brown, marked in the cell by a black spot, crossed beyond the middle by a band of yellow. Posterior wing crossed at the middle by a curved band of yellow; the margins of both wings spotted with white.

Underside. Both wings with the outer margins pale yellow with black spots, and above them conical spots of silvery white. Anterior wing as above (except the outer margin as just described). Posterior wing with the basal half silvery white: the base itself dark brown, followed before the middle by two spots and an angular curved band of dark brown, and beyond the middle by six blind black ocelli bordered with yellow.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Australia, particular locality unknown.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.